

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

Mikhail Kopelevich,	§
Plaintiff,	§
v.	§
LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc d/b/a/ LifeBeacon, Joshua K. Chandler, John/Jane Does 1-5,	§ Civil Action No. 1:21-cv-1865
Defendants.	§
	§
	§
	§
	§
	§

Plaintiff's Original Complaint and Jury Demand

PARTIES

1. The plaintiff is Mikhail Kopelevich, a natural person who was present in New York, Richmond County, for all calls in this case.
2. LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc d/b/a LifeBeacon is a Delaware corporation operating from 901 Pier View DR., Suite 206, Idaho Falls, ID 83402.
3. LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon can be served through its registered agent Joshua K Chandler, 3411 Hawthorne Rd, Bart Kotter, Pocatello, ID 83201.
4. Joshua K. Chandler is a natural person and an executive with LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc d/b/a/ LifeBeacon.
5. Joshua K. Chandler can be served at his place of employment at 3411 Hawthorne Rd, Bart Kotter, Pocatello, ID 83201.
6. John/Jane Does 1-5 are other liable parties currently unknown to Plaintiff.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

7. Jurisdiction. This Court has federal-question subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's TCPA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the TCPA is a federal statute. *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 565 U.S. 368, 372 (2012).
8. Personal Jurisdiction. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over the defendant because they have repeatedly placed calls to New York residents, and derive revenue from New York residents, and the sell goods and services to New York residents, including the plaintiff.
9. Venue. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims—the calls and sale of goods and services directed at New York residents, including the plaintiff—occurred in this District and because the plaintiff resides in this District.

THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991,

47 U.S.C. § 227

10. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding telemarketing.
11. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice ... to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).
12. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to initiate any telephone call to any residential

telephone line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express consent of the called party, unless the call is initiated for emergency purposes, is made solely pursuant to the collection of a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States, or is exempted by rule or order” of the Federal Communication Commission (“FCC”). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B).

13. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(b). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

14. Separately, the TCPA bans making telemarketing calls without a do-not-call policy available upon demand. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1)¹.

15. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(c) or a regulation promulgated thereunder. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

16. According to findings of the FCC, the agency vested by Congress with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls and can be costly and inconvenient.

17. The FCC also recognizes that “wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.” In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, 14115 ¶ 165 (2003).

¹ See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Parts 40 to 60, at 425 (2017) (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

18. The FCC requires “prior express written consent” for all autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing robocalls to wireless numbers and residential lines. In particular: [A] consumer’s written consent to receive telemarketing robocalls must be signed and be sufficient to show that the consumer: (1) received clear and conspicuous disclosure of the consequences of providing the requested consent, i.e., that the consumer will receive future calls that deliver prerecorded messages by or on behalf of a specific seller; and (2) having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the consumer designates. In addition, the written agreement must be obtained without requiring, directly or indirectly, that the agreement be executed as a condition of purchasing any good or service. In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, 27 FCC Rcd. 1830, 1844 ¶ 33 (2012) (footnote and internal quotation marks omitted).
19. FCC regulations “generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397 ¶ 13 (1995).
20. The FCC confirmed this principle in 2013, when it explained that “a seller ... may be held vicariously liable under federal common law principles of agency for violations of either section 227(b) or section 227(c) that are committed by third-party telemarketers.” In the Matter of the Joint Petition Filed by Dish Network, LLC, 28 FCC Rcd. 6574, 6574 ¶ 1 (2013).
21. Under the TCPA, a text message is a call. *Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 951-952 (9th Cir. 2009).

22. A corporate officer involved in the telemarketing at issue may be personally liable under the TCPA. E.g., *Jackson Five Star Catering, Inc. v. Beason*, Case No. 10-10010, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159985, at *10 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 8, 2013) (“[M]any courts have held that corporate actors can be individually liable for violating the TCPA where they had direct, personal participation in or personally authorized the conduct found to have violated the statute.” (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Maryland v. Universal Elections*, 787 F. Supp. 2d 408, 415 – 16 (D. Md. 2011) (“If an individual acting on behalf of a corporation could avoid individual liability, the TCPA would lose much of its force.”).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

23. This case relates to unsolicited telemarketing calls to Plaintiff to buy a medical device for the benefit of all the named defendants in this case.

Calls to Plaintiff

24. Upon information and belief, in the period from April 24, 2020 through August 22, 2020, Plaintiff received twenty-six (26) calls from a variety of spoofed caller IDs that contained a pre-recorded message and were initiated using an automated telephone dialing system. The calls were on behalf of the named defendants. The calls had a delay of 3-4 seconds of dead air before the pre-recorded message began indicating the calls were initiated using an ATDS. The calls were to ***-***-1446

25. Upon information and belief, the calls contained a pre-recorded message and the caller ID was spoofed.

26. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff never consented to receiving automated calls or calls with pre-recorded messages from any of the defendants or their agents.
27. Upon information and belief, on or about July 17, 2020, Plaintiff was transferred to a live representative who sold Plaintiff a medical alert device LifeBeacon. The same day Plaintiff's credit card was charged in the amount of \$39.99 by Q Synergy.
28. Upon information and belief, these calls were not related to any emergency purpose.
29. Upon information and belief, the defendants did not have an internal do not call policy, did not place Plaintiff on an internal do not call policy, in violation of 47 CFR 64.1200(d).
30. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant to the allegations set forth herein, Plaintiff's cell phone number ***-***-1446 has been placed on the state and federal "Do Not Call" Registries. But despite that, the telemarketing calls were placed to Plaintiff by and on behalf the defendants.
31. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff has limited data storage capacity on his cellular telephone. Incoming calls from the defendants consumed part of that capacity.
32. Upon information and belief, no emergency necessitated the calls.
33. Upon information and belief, each call was sent by an ATDS.
34. Defendants' calls harmed Plaintiff by causing the very harm that Congress sought to prevent—a "nuisance and invasion of privacy."
35. Defendants' calls harmed Plaintiff by trespassing upon and interfering with Plaintiff's rights and interests in Plaintiff's cellular telephone.
36. Defendants' calls harmed Plaintiff by trespassing upon and interfering with Plaintiff's rights and interests in Plaintiff's cellular telephone line. Defendants' calls harmed Plaintiff by intruding upon Plaintiff's seclusion.

37. Plaintiff has been harmed, injured, and damages by the unwanted calls including, but not limited to:

- (1) reduced device storage space;
- (2) reduced data plan usage;
- (3) lost time tending to unwanted calls;
- (4) decreased cell phone battery life and usage as well as the need for more frequent re-charges of the battery;
- (5) decreased enjoyment and usage of Plaintiff's cell phone;
- (6) annoyance;
- (7) frustration, and
- (8) anger.

Defendants LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon and Joshua K. Chandler Knowingly and Willfully Violated Telemarketing Regulations

38. Upon information and belief, defendants LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon and Joshua K. Chandler knowingly violated the TCPA by initiating automated calls with pre-recorded messages to Plaintiff.

39. Upon information and belief, defendants LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon and Joshua K. Chandler did not have a written do-not-call policy while making calls to Plaintiff.

40. Upon information and belief, defendants LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon and Joshua K. Chandler did not train their agents engaged in telemarketing on the existence and use of any do-not-call list.

41. Upon information and belief, defendants LiveFree Emergency Response, Inc. d/b/a LifeBeacon's and Joshua K. Chandler's calls did not provide Plaintiff with the name

of the individual caller or the name of the person or entity on whose behalf the call was being made.

Plaintiff's cell phone is a residential number

42. Upon information and belief, the calls were made to Plaintiff's cellular phone ***-***-1446 which is Plaintiff's personal cell phone that he uses for personal, family, and household use. Plaintiff maintains no landline phone at his residents and has not done so for at least 10 years. Thus, he primarily relies on cellular phones to communicate with friends and family. Plaintiff also uses his cell phone for navigation purposes, sending and receiving emails, timing food when cooking, and sending and receiving text messages. Plaintiff further has his cell phone registered in his personal name, pays the cell phone from his personal accounts, and the phone is not primarily used for any business purpose.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Non-Emergency Robocalls to Cellular Telephones, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A))

(Against All Defendants)

43. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

44. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or their affiliates or agents constitute multiple violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A), by making non-emergency telemarketing robocalls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number without his prior express written consent.

45. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each such violation. 47

U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

46. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

47. Plaintiff also seeks a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants and their affiliates and agents from making non-emergency telemarketing robocalls to cellular telephone numbers without the prior express written consent of the called party.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Telemarketing Without Mandated Safeguards, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d))

(As Against All Defendants)

48. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

49. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or their affiliates or agents constitute multiple violations of FCC regulations by making telemarketing solicitations despite lacking:

- a a written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1);²
- b training for the individuals involved in the telemarketing on the existence of and use of a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(2);³ and,

²See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

³See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

c in the solicitations, the name of the individual caller and the name of the person or entity on whose behalf the call is being made, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4).⁴

50. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each such violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).

51. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

52. Plaintiff also seeks a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants and their affiliates and agents from making telemarketing solicitations until and unless they (1) implement a do-not-call list and training thereon and (2) include the name of the individual caller and AFS's name in the solicitations.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, plaintiff Mikhail Kopelevich prays for judgment against Defendants jointly and severally as follows:

- A. Leave to amend this Complaint to name additional Does as they are identified and to conform to the evidence presented at trial;
- B. A declaration that actions complained of herein by Defendants violate the TCPA;
- C. An injunction enjoining Defendants and their affiliates and agents from engaging in the unlawful conduct set forth herein;

⁴See *id.* at 425 – 26 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

D. An award of \$3000 per call in statutory damages arising from the TCPA intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation and individual for 30 calls.

E. An award of damages to Plaintiff as allowed by law under the TCPA;

F. An award of interest, costs and attorneys' fees to Plaintiff as allowed by law and equity;

G. Such further relief as the Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

Dated: Brooklyn, New York
April 5, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'GF', is written over a horizontal line.

Galina Feldsherova (GF-7882)
KOPELEVICH & FELDSHEROVA, P.C.
Attorneys for Plaintiff
241 37th St., Ste B439
Brooklyn, NY 11232
718-332-0577